

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, February 5, 1864.

[No. 26.]

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, \$1 00
One copy three months, 2 75
One copy six months, 5 00

Rates of Advertising:

Ten lines or less, one insertion, . . . \$1 50
Ten lines or less, each subsequent insertion, . . . 1 00
One-fourth column, one month, . . . 15 00
One-half column, one month, . . . 25 00
One column, one month, . . . 45 00
Business Cards, per month, . . . 5 00

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SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
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IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

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HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF informing the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and

COMMODOUS SALOON

South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage. Jan 20 1864

C. CLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Main St. opposite the Town Clock, G. S. L. C. CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the latest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7tf

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

in the daguerrean art, at prices to suit. Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Jan 20 1864

UNION HOUSE.

On Main Street, G. S. L. City, one door north of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse. Meals at all hours, and at the most reasonable rates.

OYSTER SUPPERS

served up on the shortest notice, and in first rate style. djan8tf T. R. MILLER & CO.

GOLD GOLD!!

THE undersigned, than his numerous friends for past patronage, and this by strict attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Gold and Silver worked with very design of jewelry. W. JONES.

Two doors south of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Main Street, Great Salt Lake City. djan9 1m

CAMP DOUGLAS Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with their patronage. djan10m

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired warranted to keep good time. All jewelry repaired and he guarantees to give satisfaction.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Water Guards, Ladies Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, etc. in fact every thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T. Jan 19 1864

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanic at Dentist, Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. Nov 27 1863

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

From Western Louisiana.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3d.

Natchez intelligence of the 23d, says the deserters that entered the Federal lines a few days previously, report that a rebel General with two brigades of Louisiana and Texas troops marching from the interior of Western Louisiana, opposite Rodney, intending to blockade the river temporarily in order to get arms and ammunition across from the Western side; also that Bragg and his Staff expected to cross there and assume command of the rebel forces West of the river. The enemy succeeded week before last in crossing a flat-boat containing one thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition near Greenville.

A Company of 29th Illinois Mounted Infantry, is reported to have been captured 15 miles in rear of Natchez by rebel Cavalry a few days since.

Reported Movement of Imboden a Canard.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2d.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the rumor that the rebel, Imboden, had crossed the Potomac is a canard.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d.

The amendment of the Senate Finance Committee to the House bill to increase the Internal Revenue, as today reported by Fessenden, strikes out the Provision for a tax of 20 cents additional on rectified spirits; also that which taxes whisky on hand after January 12th. They increase the tax on whisky after July 1st and prior to January next; seventy-five cents after January 1st; seventy-five to eighty cents duty on imported whisky; after July and prior to January next, an increase from 46 to 50 cents; and after January next to 60 cents.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary in Hale's case was adopted.

The House Revenue Bill, brought up in the Senate to-day for consideration, was postponed until to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3d.

Later dispatches from Washington say: Senate Finance Committee in their report on the Internal Revenue Bill, dropped the tax on whisky on hand, but increased the tax to 60 cents on all manufactured after the passage of the bill, to May 1st; 70 cents on all manufactured from May 1st to July 1st; 80 cents on all thereafter.

From the Potomac.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, }
February 2d, 1864. }

Intercepted letters from rebel ladies say that of three thousand cavalry sent into the Valley, during the recent retreat, not over five hundred others were left-bitten, sought refuge in

farm houses and villages. The entire movement was a total failure.

At last accounts, Early's force was resting on Middle River, near Mount Crawford, having abandoned his enterprise.

Deserters continue to arrive from the front, and report great scarcity of provisions, forage and clothing. Also report a large number waiting proper opportunity to avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The enrollment of civilians, white and colored, within the lines of the army is nearly completed.

Expedition under Gen. Graham not very Successful.

FORTRESS MONROE, 2d.

The steamer Union captured, Jan. 14th, the rebel steamer Mayflower, in Sarosole Pass, Florida, with a cargo of cotton.

The 31st of January an expedition which went up James River and Pagan creek to Smithfield, to join the expedition up Chuckitak under Gen. Graham, to destroy provisions and supplies; expedition consisting of ninety men and one howitzer, under Capt. Lee, landed at Smithfield, to march to Chuckitak, when five miles beyond Smithfield, encountered a rebel force two hundred strong, with two pieces of artillery, routing them, but receiving false information of a heavy force between them and Chuckitak, returned to Smithfield and sent for armed transport Smith Braggs, which, owing to the fog, didn't arrive until half past twelve Monday. The enemy, five hundred strong, with four pieces of artillery, attacked Capt. Lee at daylight, in Smithfield entrenched. They held out against several furious attacks and charges from the enemy, until the Smith Braggs arrived. The enemy, repulsed in each attack with heavy loss, sent three flags of truce demanding surrender, all of which Capt. Lee refused. On the arrival of Smith Braggs, they retreated on board, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon them. The Chief Engineer was wounded and the Second Engineer was missing. This prevented the boat from working off, and finally a ball struck her boiler, and she was disabled. Capt. Lee and a portion of his men escaped by swimming across the river. The others were captured, among them was Capt. Rowe, who was wounded. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was eighty. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and fifty. It was heavier than ours owing to their superior numbers, and their making the attack. Soon after the capture of Smith Braggs she was blown up.

Success of Col. Mulligan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d.

A special to the Herald, dated Headquarters, Western Va., Feb. 2d, states:

Col. Mulligan this morning drove the enemy from and re-occupied Burlington and Moorfield Junction, in Patterson Creek Valley. At noon, five hundred of Roser's rebel cavalry attempted to burn North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges and cut the telegraph. They were driven off without doing serious damage.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3d.

By the America from Bremen, via Southampton, Jan. 20th: Consols 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{5}{8}$; rebel loan 34 @ 44 discount.

The French Admiral, Hamlin, is dead.

ITALY.—Diretto has been seized for publishing Garibaldi's address announcing the formation of a Committee to promote the Italian Union.

Berlin formulas assert Denmark is ready to participate in the Conference proposed by England, provided France will.

Prince Charles leaves Berlin on the 20th, with staff.

32,000 Prussian troops were dispatched to Holstein, via Hanover, who would cross the Elbe without halting.

Prussian troops for Schleswig, were forwarded on the 20th, by special trains, carrying a thousand men each, via Berlin.

It is asserted that the Austrian Lower House refuses ten millions credit, demanded by Government for expenses in the occupation of Schleswig.

The La France asserts: Prussia and Austria's first act will be to order Prince Augustineberg to quit Holstein.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3d.

Additional by the America: The Wiener Zeitung, says, if the small States had foreseen that the Great Powers had intended to uphold the London Treaty under any circumstances, they would have voted for occupation at the outset. The Day Blad says that Denmark cannot comply with the Austrian and Prussian ultimatum no matter what happens. It depends on eventualities of Europe and Germany. In case of war, the German armies will require four weeks to collect the necessary strength; by that time the Danish army will be larger than ever and fortified with works able to hold in check an enemy twice as strong. The Austrian force for Schleswig will hardly number twenty thousand.

It is stated that the English squadron will be ordered to Helligoland.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to eight per cent.

LATER.—It is reported that Saxony and Hanover will not allow free passage to the Austrian and Prussian troops; these march without delay into Schleswig.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Friday Morning, February 5, 1864.

Tremendous Excitement at Bannack.—Doings of the Vigilance Committee.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from our special correspondent at Bannack city, relative to the doings of the Vigilance Committee in that region, in ridding the country of the band of outlaws who have so long infested it. Last evening the Bannack Express arrived in thirteen days from Virginia City, and from passengers who came with it, we learn some additional particulars.

It seems that the Vigilance Committee is composed of upwards of a thousand persons, who have exercised jurisdiction over the whole range of country thereabouts, embracing Virginia, Bannack, Nevada City and the surrounding regions. We give below a list of the men hung and the places where executed:

George Ives, at Nevada City, Stinking Water Diggings—One!

At Bannack City, Henry Plummer (Sheriff,) Ned Ray, (an escaped convict from Salt Lake Penitentiary,) Buck Stinson, John Wagner, alias Dutch John, and Spanish Frank—Five!

At Stinking Water, Reed and Brown—Two! At Virginia City, Jack Gallagher, George Lane, (alias Clubfoot), Haze Lyons, Boon Helm and Frank Parrish—Five!

Thirteen in all.

The five hung at Virginia City were in a house, mounted on boxes, and when the ropes were adjusted the boxes were withdrawn, and they dangled to their fate. Thirty of the Committee, as the Express left, started for Deer Lodge in pursuit of four others, said to be there.

For a long time the roads have been rendered unsafe in consequence of the highwaymen ranging the country, and the Committee was the only resort of a bullied, robbed, murdered community. Henry Plummer was arrested by the Vigilantes; and in his possession was found a paper giving a list of the whole band and a record of their proceedings. There were some eighty-five on the list, thirteen have been hung, or killed, and the Committee is in pursuit of the remaining seventy. Plummer, when he was executed, cried like a child and begged for life. Jack Gallagher, who is well known in this community, protested his innocence, and there are many who believe him. Most, if not all the culprits were avowed secessionists and in their chaste lingo, "bloody rebels." Boon Helm, one of the worst of the clan, was hilarious and boisterous just before execution, and as he swung off, hurrahed for Jeff. Davis in the most approved rebel style.

When the Committee attempted to arrest Spanish Frank, he fortified himself in a cabin, and killed one man, Geo. Copely, and wounded another. The Committee then brought a small howitzer to bear on the cabin, blew the top off, killed Frank, and then after throwing him on the ruins, set fire to the whole concern.

One Judge A. P. H. Smith (formerly of California) and a Mr. Thurman, who had acted as counsel for the culprits, were ordered to leave the mines within twenty-four hours. They took the hint, and we understand are now in this Territory.

Some of the outlaws left suddenly, and it is surmised will soon be in Salt Lake City. We rather think they will keep quiet while in this vicinity. If they don't, they had better go back to Bannack.

The Express brought several passengers, among them Judge Foster, of St. Louis, Mo., who goes East for his family and proposes returning this spring. Also Judge Edgerton who is on a temporary visit to the East.

The roads are said to be in pretty fair condition between here and Bannack, though there is considerable snow. Pack trains, however, are now moving and breaking the roads. The cold has been very severe, and the driver of the express had his hands badly frozen on the trip.

The summary action of the Vigilance Committee has now, it is believed, freed the country of the bandits, and travel and treasure may now be considered safe.

The express from Boise mines arrived last

night, after a long trip of twenty days. Severe storms prevailed. The express was without provisions for some time, and the expressman subsisted for four days on a dog. The road not being much traveled is blocked up with snow.

We are indebted to our special correspondent at the Bannack mines for the following particulars concerning the acts of the Vigilance Committee at the Bannack mines. We hope to hear from him by every arrival of the Express:

Exciting News from Bannack Mines—20 Men hung by Vigilance Committee—Bloody Retribution on the Outlaws!!

East Bannack City, Idaho Ter'y.)
January 19th, 1864.)

Editor Union Vedette:—Feeling an interest in the Vedette, I will send you a few items from this portion of our round-shouldered Globe for publication. Should you think it of sufficient interest to publish and desire to hear from here again, I will contribute occasionally a few lines to your columns. This part of Idaho has been all excitement for the past three or four weeks. It appears there has been a large band of thieves, robbers and murderers (commonly call Road Agents here) infesting this country for a long time. Robberies had become so common that people were afraid to travel with money through any part of the country, except in large parties. About four weeks ago the people took the matter in hand, something after the fashion of a Vigilance Committee; they caught and obtained confessions from a few which led to discoveries of a most startling character. It seems there was a band of one hundred and thirty men organized to rob and murder in the towns and on the different roads leading in and out of this part of the Territory. They are said to have killed and robbed already, about one hundred men, principally on the route from the mines to Salt Lake City. The result of the uprising of the patient and long suffering people has been the summary hanging of about 20 of the robbers and murderers, and the people don't show any signs of "letting up." It is probable from present appearances, that twenty or thirty more will be hung. There is no doubt in the minds of the people here of the guilt of the parties hung, evidence having come to light of the most positive character in reference to sundry murders and robberies. Several persons have received notice to leave the Territory within a few hours of the date thereof, all of whom have done so. Among the banished we hear the names of Judge Smith, a lawyer, and Thurman, a lawyer also; both of whom have been the Counselors of the band. Whether for anything worse than being their allies, I know not. Several others have left under orders, but as their names seem only to be known to the Committee I cannot give them. The aforesaid excitement began at the Stinking water mines, but soon extended to this place, and Committees, Sub-Committees, and squads of men are going and coming all the time between the several mining localities, as well as Deer Lodge, Big Hole, Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley and Gallatin. I hope not to be understood by the word excitement, above, that those men have been hung by an excited and unruly mob. I will say to their credit, though myself a lover of law and order, that a more sober, quiet, or determined assemblage of citizens with the law in their own hands, I never saw. At one time in Bannack, just after the killing of a worthy citizen and wounding of another while trying to arrest the Spaniard, Frank, (well known around Camp Douglas) the crowd were so exasperated that they tore, the house in which Frank was found and killed, to the ground, carried it away from the other buildings, threw the Spaniard on the top of it and burned all together. The people had an especial dislike for the house as it belonged to Henry Plummer and was occupied by Buck Stinson. It was there the Spaniard secreted himself and killed a good man and wounded another while he was being arrested. There have been four men hung here in Bannack, and one (the Spaniard) shot. All the rest have been hung at and in the vicinity of the Stinking Water

mines. Three were hung here on one pole, and five at Virginia City to one beam at the same time. The names, as far as I can learn, are as follows: Henry Plummer, Sheriff of Bannack and all the Stinking Water mines, Buck Stinson, Deputy Sheriff, at Bannack, and Ned Ray alias Howard, from Salt Lake here, were all hung on the night of the 10th inst., at the same time, and strangely enough on a gallows built by Plummer himself. John Wagner, known here as Dutch John, was also hung on the 13th, and the Spaniard was killed on the 11th. George W. Coply, who was shot by the Spaniard, died on the 12th, and was followed to his grave by almost the entire population. Smith Ball, who was wounded at the same time is out of danger. The names of the other parties hung as far as we can learn, are George Ives, Red alias Bivens, Brown, Frank Parrish, George Lane, (Deputy Sheriff at Virginia) Haze Lyon, Jack Gallagher and Boon Helm. The five latter were hung at the same time on the same beam, at Virginia City. Yours, Truly,
OBSERVER.

ONE OF BROTHER KINNEY'S LOYAL INHABITANTS, &c.—A Patriotic Cuss who keeps an ice house in the City, who claims to own a small bridge which crosses a slough near the Jordan, would not permit the Government teams, engaged in hauling ice to Camp Douglas, to cross his institution, and actually commenced tearing up the bridge while some of the teams were on the opposite side.

CAMP THEATER.—The performance at this house on Wednesday was interesting, and the audience seemed, as usual, highly pleased with the exercises. In addition to the usual singing, music, dancing and dramatic entertainment, a Mr. Nethercott, of San Francisco, gave a pleasant exhibition of fencing with cutlass, small and broad sword.

There will be another performance on Saturday night next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Mr. Brown, resident of Salt Lake City, and Agent of Bannack & Boise Express Co. for a copy of the Boise News.

The Camp Douglas Theater last night was crowded to overflowing, to witness the laughable farce of "Bombastus Furioso."

PROFESSOR SIMMONS

THE
BASILICONTHAUMATURGIST
Will present the following
LEVIATHAN PROGRAMME,
AT THE
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY THEATER.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1864.

First—He will swallow a hay-rick and put it back again alive.

Second—He will squeeze himself through a stick of peppermint candy and afterwards suck it spirally.

Third—He will freeze a red hot stove, and when it is reduced to the consistency of warm tea, will set it going again backwards on the same road.

Fourth—He will inflate a rotary pump with one puff of his powerful windpipe and afterwards make it rise perpendicularly outwards, wind being N. E. by W.

Fifth—He will eat 9 oranges and lay fifty eggs out of them while flying, the stairs being carpeted, and no questions asked.

Sixth—He will take the inside of the Theater out, pack it in a small envelope, swallow the envelope through his left ear, and when it is thoroughly drownd he will put out the fire diagonally.

Seventh—He will capsize himself vertically upon a one-legged table and swallow an apple without its going down his throat. His esophagus will ascend, and his feet looking from above upon himself, will gyrate chorally to the melody of a carboniferous lay in conical sections of the early history of Utah.

N. B. Aesthetics will be strictly attended to, and the transcendental principles of Art preserved with pre-Raphaelite simplicity.

Eighth—He will cut off his head, sever the cervical vertebrae without regard to post, put the whole in his pocket, and pluck his left leg through his mouth, will welf forwards in a backward way, throwing while to pieces and picking himself up again, lace so cutting his cucumbers, blue edged.

THEATER!

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY!!

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8th 1864,

THE EMINENT YOUNG AMERICAN HUMORIST,

ARTEMAS WARD,

[CHARLES F. BROWNE,]

Will "Speak a Peice" and deliver his celebrated

COMIC ORATION,

entitled

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

In which

He will touch on many topics,

Tell many thrilling anecdotes;

Attempt a few pleasant jokes

And

Make an occasional allusion to his subject.

Tickets for sale at the Box Office every day, from 10 A. M., to 4 P. M.

THEATER!!

GREATSALT LAKE CITY!!

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT.

The Popular Artists, MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN, and MR. B. SNOW, are engaged.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6th, 1864.

SHAKSPEARE'S GREAT CREATION,

OTHELLO,

The Moor of Venice.

OTHELLO MR. B. SNOW
IAGO MR. S. M. IRWIN
DESEMONA MRS. S. M. IRWIN

For full particulars, see bills of day.

After the Play, the Celebrated Magician,

PROFESSOR SIMMONS

Will give a few specimens of his Necromancy.

MR. POULTER will dance the Highland Sword Dance to the music of Highland Bag-pipes by MR. DUNN. To conclude with a Comic Song by MR. MAHES.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale tickets.

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of my Coal is identical with the famous Cannel Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Company will be settled by George W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest in said Company.

G. W. CARLETON,
Wm. GALBRAITH.

JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first annual meeting of the stockholders is called for Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the Secretary's Office, a Great Salt Lake City.

The object of said meeting is to elect a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By Order of the President.

G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 2 1864.

feb5dt

BODENBURG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just arrived from the

EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

PRINTS,

BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,

DEN'S SATINETTS, JEANS,

CHECKS, FLANNELS, HICK-

ORY TWEEDS,

And a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Fall and Winter

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Crockery,

And a large and General Stock of

Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

Call and Examine our New Stock, at the old stand of

HOOVER, ELDRIDGE & Co., East Temple street.

dec11dtf

BODENBURG & KAHN.

A GLANCE AT SECESSION.

When in 1820 a disruption of the Union seemed imminent, and the faction commonly called the Missouri Compromise was adopted, a pause ensued from a fierce struggle, and the country breathed freer. A large majority in the North had insisted that slavery should be prohibited in the Territories ceded by France to the United States, and which embraced the area extending from Louisiana to the British Possessions on the North, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains; though up to that time the principle of non-interference by Congress with the domestic institutions of States had been duly observed, and Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana had been admitted upon that principle. The compromise measures, however, it was thought, had permanently put the question to rest, by prohibiting the extension of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and suffering it to exist south of that line.

Thus it will be seen, (as it was believed at the time,) that a most momentous question—which threatened the country with civil war, was disposed of, and its peace and tranquillity restored. But in 1848-'50 the country was again seriously disturbed, and the question of the political powers of the two sections, North and South, was again thrown upon the surface of popular agitation, and with what rancor and spirit the contest was carried on, is within the recollection of almost every one. By the efforts of the great statesmen of that day, the measures known as the Compromise of 1850, were finally adopted, and these last provided for the settlement of domestic and local questions by the people of the States, and upon interpretations of the Constitution and laws by appeal to the decision of the courts,—while the measures of 1820 had proposed to define and settle the dispute by drawing a geographical line, and partitioning the country into free and involuntary labor States.

It will readily be seen that the spirit and temper of a people—each impressed with the desire of eminent domain—the South on the one hand arrogant, jealous and imperious, the North on the other, calm, determined and defiant, must lead them, unless the causes of their dissensions were abolished, into irrevocable alienation and irreconcilable division.

Words beget blows. An imperious demand on the one side is met by a contumacious refusal on the other. Cholera takes the place of calm reason, and an angry threat receives a corresponding rejoinder. "If," says the South, "you do not allow me to do as I please, I will secede, break up the country and establish a Government of our own." "Hold," says the North: "Upon what basis are your rights established? Your rights are defined, as mine are, by the Constitution; let us compromise on that."

"The Constitution," retorts the South, "is a string of 'glittering generalities,' and protects no one but you Northerners. I shall withdraw from you and form a more perfect government of my own, under whose laws I may do as I like, and spread my principles." "But you have no right to indoctrinate me, nor to withdraw." "Oh! yes, I have," eagerly replies the South, "and I'll show you that I have. I have a right to withdraw, to secede, to rebel, and do as I please, and I'll do it." "Then if you do," calmly rejoins the North, (or rather the Government) "I must coerce you, for we all have an equal and undivided claim to the Territory of the United States, and it is my duty to protect the people and enforce the laws; besides we have purchased and paid for a large part of your soil, and you have no

right therein except those you derive through me." "Ah! ha! then I will revolt—no one denies the right of revolution"—"Except, under certain circumstances, myself," interrupts the other, and so the colloquy closes.

Let us examine this right of the individual to secede, and let us do so on arithmetical and equitable principles, and in accordance with the maxim of *meum and teum*.

Our Southerner—embodied in the person of Jefferson Davis—goes to work, "Cries havoc, and lets slip the dogs of war." He seizes all the forts, dock-yards, munitions of war, custom-houses, mints, arsenals and offices, property and valuables, the common possession of the people and Government and appropriates them to his own use, without process of law or right, or an equitable partition. He plants his foot upon the soil and says boastingly:

"My foot is on my native heath
And my name's McGregor!"

The Northwestern States were ceded to the United States before the Constitution was made. Territories were organized, homes were sought, lands purchased, etc., all upon a pledge and understood condition that there was to be a perpetual unity of all States. When the Government paid \$15,000,000 for the Territory of Louisiana, the object was not for the benefit of the few resident Spanish and French settlers, or the mere acquisition of possession, but the control, possession and jurisdiction of the river Mississippi, its channel, mouth and tributaries. Mr. Jefferson had in view the fact that they were essential to the security and prosperity of the Northwest. Five millions of dollars were paid for the Territory of Florida.

The acquisition of Texas produced the war with Mexico, which cost the Government one hundred millions of dollars and the lives of thousands of gallant soldiers. We paid ten millions to Texas for public lands, while for California and New Mexico—the result of the Mexican war—we paid fifteen millions of dollars. How much vaster an aggregate sum we expended for surveys of lands, removal of Indians, the extinguishment of Indian titles, the improvement of harbors, the erection of light-houses, the construction of arsenals, forts, custom-houses, the establishment of garrisons, etc., in these States, can only be estimated by billions; *all of which was paid out of the common Treasury of the Federal Government.*

Is the right, then, to these States, and the *property* in them, vested in the individual, or in the Government, which has purchased them for him, that he may enjoy a *usufruct*? He has clearly only the right of ownership which a citizen of the country has to the public streets—a right in common with his fellow citizens of way, passage and use; but the property is in the corporation. If two parties purchase a ship, and ultimately fall out, what a preposterous proposition it would be for one to assert that he had exclusive right to the masts and rudder, and insist on taking them away, to the prejudice of his co-proprietor! A might buy a coach in joint account with B, and sell the two fore wheels to C, and so on, to an infinity of illustrations on the same point.

General Hamilton wrote Mr. Madison that New York would constructively ratify the Constitution—reserving the right to withdraw from the Union at a future period. The reply of Mr. Madison was, in effect, that any conditional ratification was null; that the State, under these circumstances, could not be considered a member of the Union, and that its ratification must be unconditional, *in toto and forever*. The only reserved right of New

York, or any other State, must be considered as that of revolution or rebellion, and the right of the Government to crush it, if it has the power, is unquestioned.

As to the right of one man to take the property of another, every code of laws in the universe prohibits it; as to the right of any man, or any combination of men, upon a more gigantic principle, to take from the Government a part of its superstructure and its property in a State, is a proposition as little justifiable and defensible, on higher ground, as the other, and to do this under the name and guise of SECESSION OR STATE-RIGHTS, is as criminal and treasonable as it is absurd and immoral.

If the people of the rebellious States who have asserted this monstrous heresy have the right which they have claimed, it must be of that character which Washington Irving tells us was at one time the law and right in the vicinity of New Amsterdam, to wit: *wapen recht*, otherwise the law of might, and club law! Hence, it follows that if the laws prohibit a proprietor of an undivided property from disposing of the whole without the concurrence of his co-owner, notwithstanding which the former does so, in violation of the latter's rights, the same principles may be applied to the States we have mentioned, which the Federal Government purchased, as the general laws are the same in principle.

It is almost useless to waste words upon an assumption so devoid of morality, while it is evident that the whole basis of such a theory is being rapidly undermined by the legions of a united and determined people, to the end that the rights of property may be properly defined in the future. How strange it is that with such historic facts staring them in the face, men of intelligence can be found, both here and abroad, who cannot see, in the sublime effort now being made by loyal freemen to save their country from eruption, anything but a "war of empire," as Earl Russell thought fit to call it.—*N. O. Times.*

WALKER BRO'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Now offer to the public a complete

WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Of every description, and are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS.

Three mule trains to arrive from California, with a fine and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE

FOR EARLY SPRING TRADE.

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting
SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call.
dec 18-13m

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. All Jewelry repaired by him he guarantees to give satisfaction.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies' Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, etc. in fact every thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T.
Jan 19-14f

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings,

Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

nov 27-14f

RANSOHOFF & BRO.

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CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

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(Next door to the Salt Lake House.) calls special attention to his large and well selected

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COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,
HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov 27-14f

A. GILBERT.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Foreign.

The Times of the 21st of Jan., has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious Constitution, and Address. If such an offer has been made it will for the time, avert the imminent danger of war.

Trade Restrictions Removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.

The trade restrictions in Western Virginia has been removed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Preparing to Attack Mobile--Gilmore Going to Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3d.

The Herald's Orleans letter says: The troops that are being hurried over Lake Ponchartrain are landed at Madisonville. All agree that Mobile is to be attacked by land and water.

The World's Hilton Head letter says: Operations against Charleston has virtually ceased. Gilmore goes to Washington to represent the affairs between himself and Dahlgren.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3d.

Notables en route for California.

Ossian E. Dodge the famous humorist and Mr. Hayward, ballad singer, left for California to-day.

Particulars of the Averill-Rosser Fight.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3d.

A Cumberland, Md. dispatch, says: A guard consisting of one company of infantry posted at Patterson Creek bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, were attacked yesterday afternoon, by five hundred rebel cavalry, under Col. Rosser. After a spirited resistance, in which two of our men were killed and ten wounded, the greater part of the company was captured; this accomplished, the rebels set fire to the bridge, and leaving it to destruction, started off with their prisoners. The employees on the railroad subsequently put out the fire. The bridge was only partially damaged. Gen. Averill, who was sent out from Martinsburg this morning, overtook the rebels near Springfield. A severe engagement ensued. The rebels were driven through Springfield, then through Burlington. Many of them were killed and wounded; our captures were large, including the recovery of our men taken yesterday. The enemy is still hotly pursued by our cavalry.

Rout of Roddy's Forces.

WASHINGTON, 3rd.

The following was received at Headquarters to-day:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2d.

Gen. Dodge reports that on the 24th his forces under Col. Phillips, drove Roddy to the south side of the Tennessee and captured all of his trains, consisting of over twenty mule teams, two hundred head of cattle, six hundred sheep and a hundred horses and mules; destroyed a factory and mill which had largely supplied him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3d.

By the Western Metropolis from Orleans, fifty miles from Tortugas, arrived the blockade runner Rosina.

The blockade runner Rosina, arrived at Tortugas, and was captured by the U. S. S. Albatross.

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cers: James Duane Doty, Governor of Utah; John N. Goodwin, Governor of Arizona; Amos Reed, Secretary of Utah; O. H. Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah; D. D. Porter, Rear Admiral, from July 4th, 1863.

WASHINGTON, 3rd.

Five hundred of the rebel prisoners, taken at Point Lookout, have been enlisted in the U. S. service. About three thousand more have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation.

"THE SAW-BUCK RANGERS."—The organization of boys of suitable age, into regiments and companies, for the purpose of sawing the wood of soldiers' families, and furnishing them such other help as was possible, first originating in Dayton, has spread all through the southern and central portion of Ohio. The "Saw-Buck Rangers" have their officers, and the organization is complete. The Springfield News man has got up a most appropriate parody on "Rally round the flag, boys," which the "Saw-Buck Rangers" sing at their labor of love. We publish it herewith:

Rally Round the Wood-Pile.

Rally round the wood-pile--rally once again--
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
Rally from the West--rally from the East,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
The women forever--hurrah, boys, hurrah--
Down with the forest trees--up with the saw;
Then we'll rally round the wood-piles--rally once again.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
Rally round the wood-pile--in spite of snow or storm!
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
We'll rally round the wood-pile and keep the women warm!
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
The Union forever, etc.
Come all ye gallant youngsters, with muscle firm and strong.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
We'll saw up all the wood--and then we'll join the song.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
The Union forever--roll on the Union ball!
God help the soldier boys--God bless them all!
O, we'll rally round the soldiers' wives and saw up all their wood.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

THE DEATH OF GEN. BUFORD.—The death of this distinguished cavalry General will create deep regret among all who have read the brilliant history of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac for the past year. Buford's name, with that of Kilpatrick's, became a household word, heard daily in accounts of new movements and exploits, raids on the enemy's trains, and encounters with Stuart. Nothing is recorded of him, in this period of his chief activity, but what is to his credit as a bold and energetic General of cavalry. He was greatly beloved by his command, and his loss will be lamented throughout the whole army. Gen. Buford died in Washington, on the 16th ult., of typhoid fever, contracted while in camp, and was, before his severe illness, in the prime of health and manhood. He graduated at West Point, in 1844, and had ever since remained in the regular service, being a captain of dragoons at the outbreak of the war. He won his first triumphs in Virginia, in the cavalry operations under Gen. Pope. Shortly before his death the President appointed him a Major-General.

ALL EQUAL AT CHRIST'S TABLE.—As the Duke of Wellington once remained to take the sacrament at his parish church, a very poor man went up to the table and knelt down by his side. No being this, some one touched him on the shoulder, and whispered to him that the Duke was away, and that all the great men were gone. The Duke of Wellington, however, remained to prevent his escape, saying: "I am a poor man, but I am here, and I am equal here."

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IMPROMPTU.

On reading President's Message, Dec. 9th, 1863.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Now lift up your voice, Oh Nation!
Praise the King of Kings to-day;
Give Him thanks for love and mercy,
That have cheered our lives alway,
Speaking humble words and earnest,
While for blessings still we pray.

Oh, praise Him for those utterances;
So faithful, true, and bold,
From the honest man and noble,
That was never bought or sold;
God hath "made him to this Nation
Far more precious than fine gold."

Give no place to idle boastings,
Nor utterance to vain fears,
While the bugle note of Victory
Is sounding in our ears;
Swell out the awful chorus,
Dropping sympathetic tears.

Ne'er before did any people
Have such cause to bless the Lord;
We are reaching the fulfillment
Of His ever-truthful word—
He who in anger lifts the sword
"Shall perish by the sword."

While He reaps the fearful harvest
By a guilty Nation sown,
Tares and wheat must fall together
Till the ripened field is mown;
At the winnowing of His judgment,
All the wheat shall be His own.

We'll praise Him for our noble dead,
And for our living scars,
And for our brave, unflinching men,
Who bear our Stripes and Stars,
And for our Northern homes of peace,
And slavery's vengeful wars.

Oh! praise Him for our harvest fields,
For our workshops and our mills,
For our flocks and lowing cattle,
Spread upon a thousand hills;
More than all for our brave people,
With their just and truthful will.

Oh, praise Him for the charity
That heals the bleeding wound,
That takes the cup of comforting
Wherever needs are found,
And lifts the fainting soul above
The bloody battle ground.

Oh, God of peace and war, this day
We lift our souls to Thee!
Thou know'st best what scourge we need
For our iniquity,
Spare not Thy hand till we are cleansed,
And every slave made free.

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NOTICE.

Mining Certificates, Stock etc.—Having received Patents, C. L. Bunk note paper and other material from California, we are now prepared to execute in the finest style, certificates of stock for Mining Companies, incorporated either in this Territory, California, or Nevada.

ALL THE NECESSARY PRINTING for Mining Companies, executed with neatness, and dispatch and on reasonable terms.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House.

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

Jan 5-11 JOS. D. BAYLIS.

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by WALKER BROS.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in the City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board.
G. W. CARHETON, Sec'y
Jordan Silver Mining Co.
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25. 1864. feb 3-11

VEDETTE SILVER AND COPPER MINING Company.

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS HELD THIS day, an assessment of Ten Cents per foot was levied, and made payable to the Secretary and Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of February next.

HENRY O. PRATT, Sec. & Treas.
Salt Lake City, Jan. 19th, 1864. Jan 21-11

DENTISTRY.

THOMAS B. PEARCE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is now prepared to attend to the wants of those who favor him with a call. Teeth cleaned, filled and extracted, or put in from one to a full set, and satisfaction given. Patronage respectfully solicited. Office a little south of the Post Office, Main street, Great Salt Lake City.

N. B.—Mrs. L. PEARCE, Plain and Fancy Sewstresses, solicits the patronage of the public. She may be found in the above place. djank-11

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WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

nov 27-11f RANSOHOFF & BRO.

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred tons of Manure for sale, at low rates, five cents per ton, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer. Jan 27-11

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